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EXCELENCIA
SEVERO
OCHOA

CLIMATE SERVICES:

The added value of communication and social science

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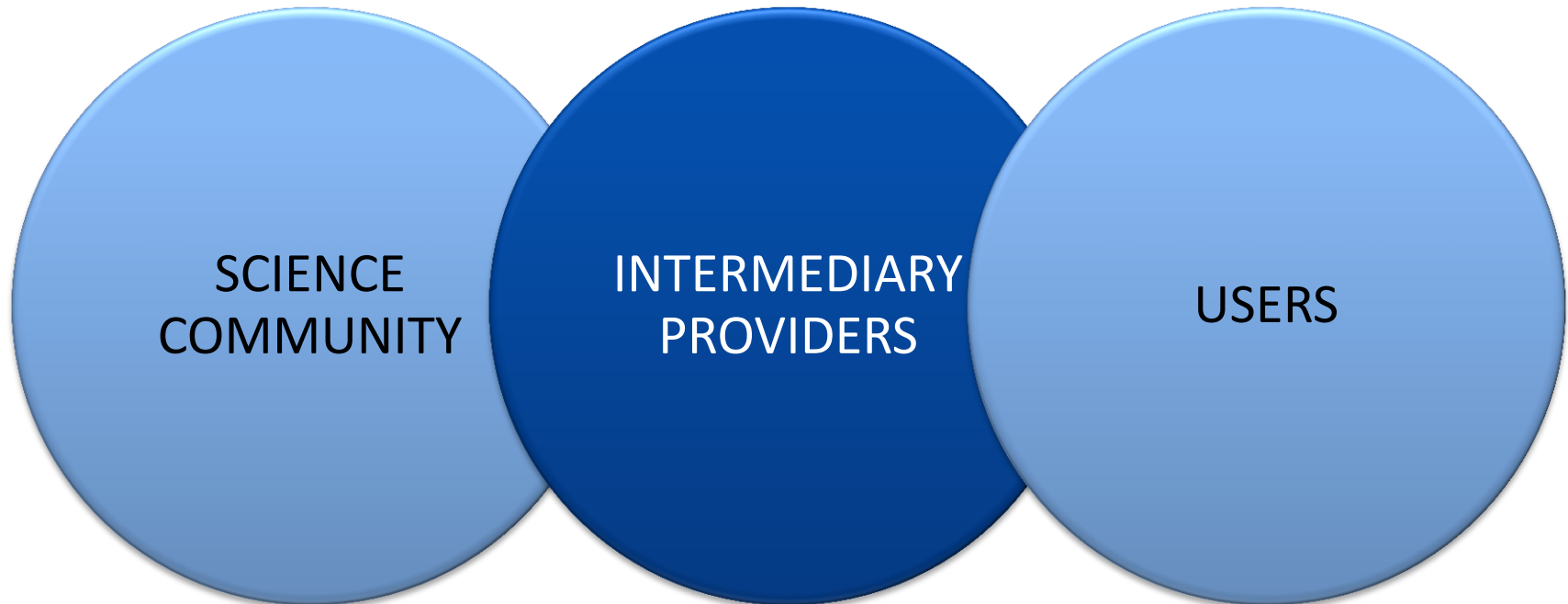
SCIENCE COMMUNITY

- Climate modeling
- Climate observations



USERS

- Policy-makers
- Public sectors
- Business sectors



- Climate modeling
- Climate observations

- Research community in climate services
- Emerging market in climate services

- Policy-makers
- Public sectors
- Business sectors

CLIMATE SERVICE ADDED VALUE

RESEARCH ADDED VALUE

CLIMATE SCIENCE

- Observations
- Climate predictions
- Climate projections
- Climate variables



- Bias adjustments
- Skill and Reliability
- Climate indices
- Impact models

EUPORIAS

- User-defined information
- User Interface Platforms
- Knowledge transfer
- Performance assessment

Data

Information

Knowledge

Profiling a climate services team



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Data

Information

Knowledge

75%

2

1

- Face-to-face meetings
- Sector conferences
- Present climate predictions and understand user's doubts
- Climate services research community interaction

1

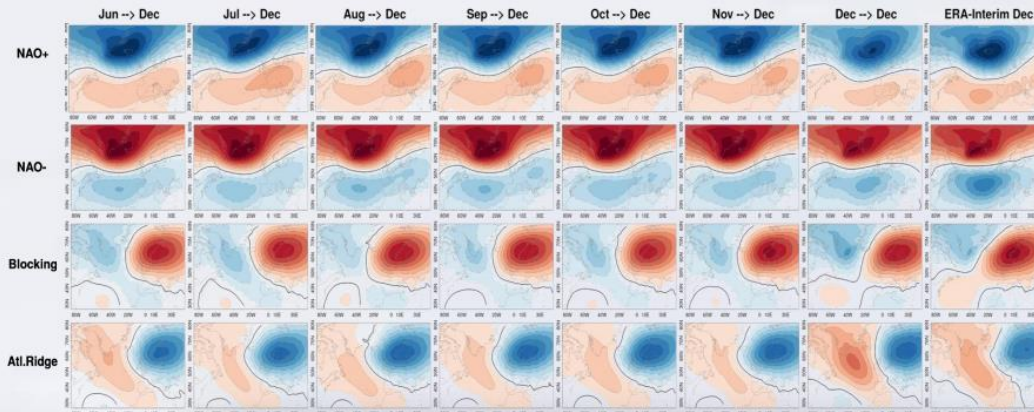
25%

PhD

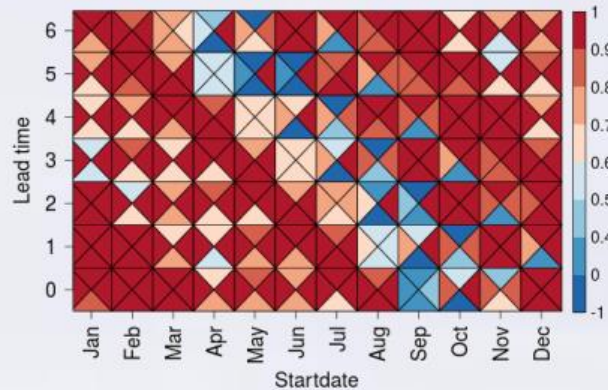
Post-Doc

Manager

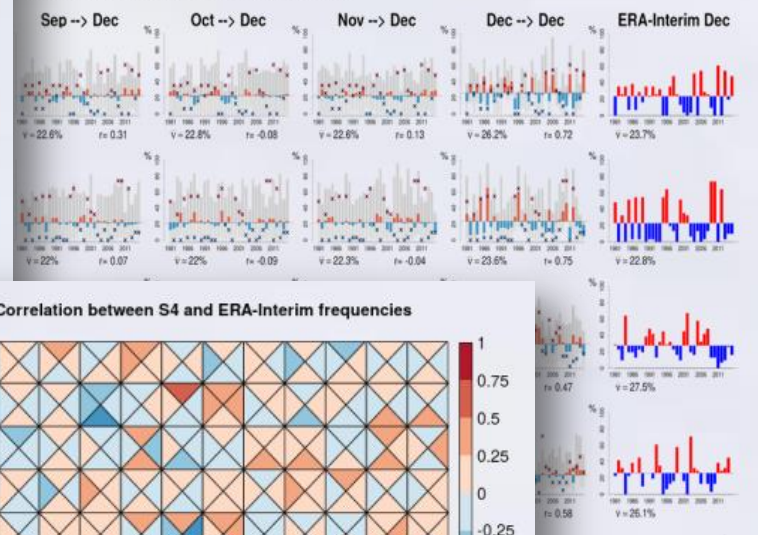
ECMWF-S4 simulated Weather Regimes for December



Spatial correlation between S4 and ERA-Interim regime anomalies



simulated interannual frequencies for December



Correlation between S4 and ERA-Interim frequencies

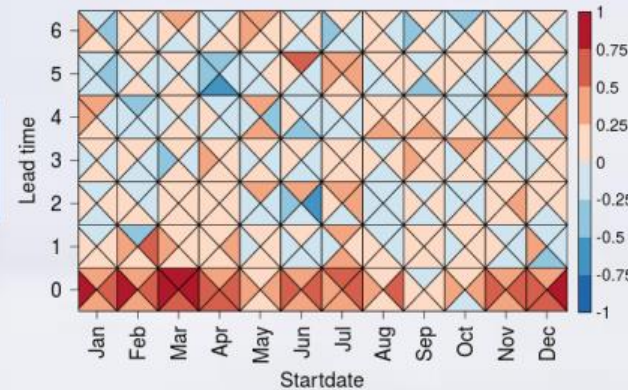


Figure 1. S4 si startdates and le to the right). Bla

Profiling a climate services team



Data

Information

Knowledge

75%

67%

2

1

1

1

2

1

1

1

25%

33%

- Find the gaps in user understanding
- Improve/translate scientific explanations to user-specific vocabulary
- Communication material (fact sheets, outlooks)
- All types of dissemination and user-engagement material (leaflets, videos, multimedia...)

PhD

Post-Doc

Technical
expert

Manager

Communication
specialist

Climate information



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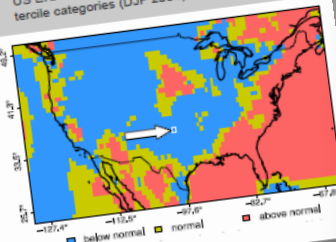


ASSESSMENT REPORT 1: Dec-Jan-Feb 2009, US



Key event characterisation

US ERA-Interim 10m wind speed tercile categories (DJF 2009)

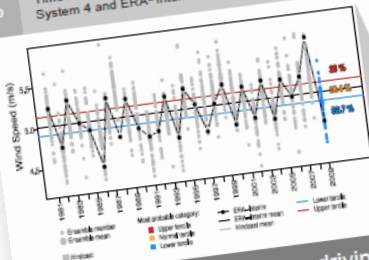


Description

STAKEHOLDER: EDPR
AREA: US
COORDINATES: 34.8°-35.5°N 260.9°-261.6°E
SEASON: December-January-February (DJF)
YEAR: 2009/10

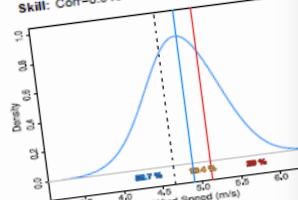
RESILIENCE seasonal wind speed prediction

Time series of 10-m wind speed calibrated from ECMWF System 4 and ERA-Interim reanalysis (DJF 1981-2009)



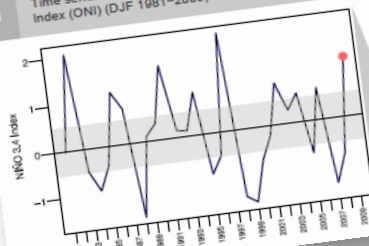
Skill assessment and probability density function (DJF 2009 prediction)

Skill: Corr=0.543 RPSS=0.226 CRPSS=0.115

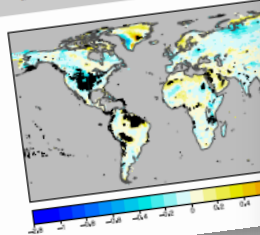


Mechanisms driving seasonal wind speed variability

Time series of the Oceanic Niño 3.4 Index (ONI) (DJF 1981-2009)



Impact of the positive phase of Niño 3.4 on the 10-m wind speed (DJF 1981-2014)



Climate services factsheet 3



Seasonal wind predictions or more windy than need to be tailored to

How do we tailor seasonal wind predictions

Seasonal wind speed predictions

Prediction bias correction

Prediction quality assessment

Climate services for the wind energy sector

Applications

- Mid-term
- Energy trading
- Estimation
- Meet the demand

Climate services factsheet 7



Use of climate information in the wind stakeholder chain

The high penetration of wind power in the electricity system provides many challenges mainly due to the unpredictability and variability of wind power generation. Therefore, having accurate forecasts of wind power is becoming increasingly important for many stakeholders in the wind energy sector.

Wind farm development



Figure 1: Stages of wind farm development, stakeholders involved at each stage and temporal horizons of climate information used

Prospecting

- Climate projections can be used for site selection according to the predicted wind conditions in a particular location in future decades.

Pre-construction

- Climate predictions from years to decades can be relevant to understand and quantify the wind resource. For example, they can inform wind energy investors about the volatility of the resource in the future and how this risk can have an impact on the return on investment.

Post-construction

- Weather forecasts below 6h are useful to predict sudden events like ramps that can be managed by turbine and farm control.
- Weather forecasts from 6h to 2-3 days are used by transmission system operators for power system management (scheduling reserves, planning, congestion management). Wind farm operators use day-ahead & intraday forecasts for trading in the energy market.
- Weather forecasts from 2-3 days up to a week are used for operation & maintenance planning of wind farms, conventional power plants and transmission lines.
- Climate predictions from sub-seasons to seasons are particularly interesting to support offshore wind farm servicing logistics and onshore operation and energy generation.
- Climate predictions from seasons to decades are relevant to understand and quantify the wind resource, i.e. inform wind energy investors about the volatility of the resource in the future and how this risk can have an impact on the return on investment.

Profiling a climate services team



Data

Information

Knowledge

75%

67%

60%

2

1

1

1

2

1

1

4

1

1

1

1

2

1

25%

33%

40%

- Systematic approach to users
- Quantitative assessments of user-engagement measures
- Analyse and publish the lessons learnt in our experience in climate services.

PhD

Post-Doc

Technical
expert

Manager

Communication
specialist

Social
scientist

User engagement practices (workshops, focus groups, interviews, surveys)



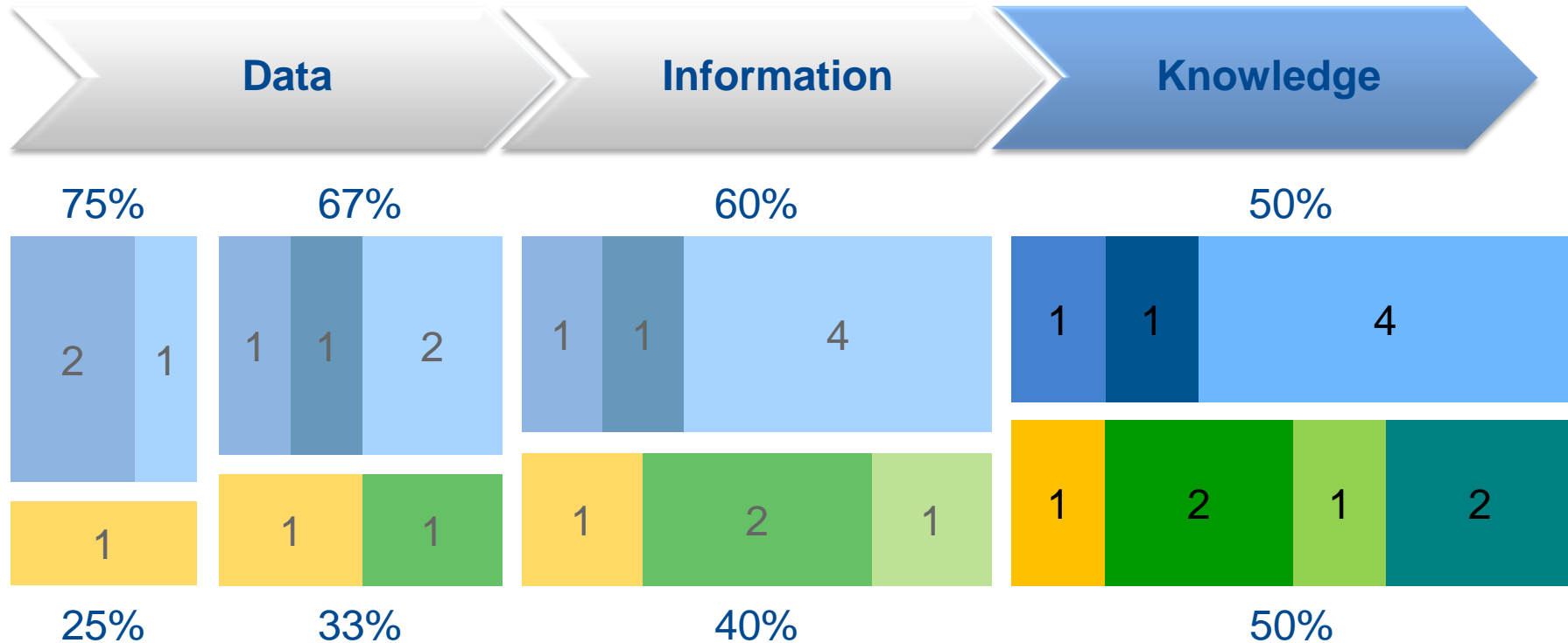
Reaching users in Innovative ways

Weather roulette app





Profiling a climate services team



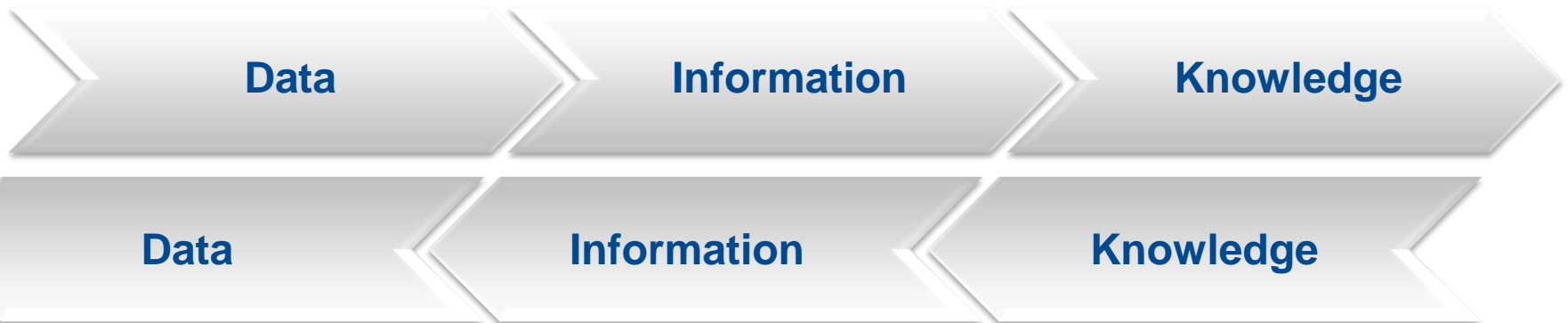
- Designer feedback on data visualisation (figures, color scales, etc)
- Development of advanced data visualisation platforms
- User interface evaluations (e.g. eye tracking)



1. Multidisciplinary teams allow multiple perspectives and problem-solving approaches. Distributed teams have very steep learning curves, it requires a lot of effort and time, and are not always easy to manage and facilitate.



2. Climate services can't afford following a unidirectional path. More importantly: creating a climate service is not even a linear process.



Only by doing things different you can find different solutions



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Thank you!

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EUPORIAS

